THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Progress of the Disease During Yesterday and This Morning.

The Patient's Condition Exceedingly Precarious.

A FIRM BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Medical Bulletins from Sandringham.

The Prince Unconscious from the Beginning.

Reason Reasserts Itself in Remembrance of His Wife and Mother.

VISITS OF THE FAMILY TO THE SICK ROOM

Unoficial Reports of Approaching and Immediate Death.

ALL THE CHURCHES OFFER PRAYER

The Nation Excited by a Generous Sympathy.

OPINION ON 'CHANGE.

THE MEDICAL BULLETINS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Patient's Condition Precarious in the

Morning. LONDON, Dec. 11-1 P. M.

The only official bulletins of the condition of the Prince of Wales issued and signed by his physicians to-day, to this hour, are the follow-SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11-8 A. M.

The Prince of Wales passed a restless night. There has been a further recurrence of the graver symptoms. His state continues pre-SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11-Noon.

The Prince is in the same precarious condition. The symptoms are unaltered.

Battling Against Exhaustion.

LONDON, Dec. 11-6 P. M. The following is the latest official bulle-

"SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11-5 P. M. "The Prince was very restless during the afternoon; but his exhaustion is not increas.

This bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner and the other physicians in attendance at Sandringham.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

No Sleep in the Evening, but the Condition Unchanged. LONDON Dec. 11-11 P. M.

The following official bulletin was issued from Sandringham at ten P. M:-

the evening, but his general state continues

unchanged." The Prince Unconscious from the First

Reason Attempting to Renssert Its Power-Thoughts of His Wife and Mother. LONDON, Dec. 11, 1871.

The London Times publishes in its issue this morning a detailed account of the progress of the fever by which the Prince of Wales Is

This report shows that soon after the fever set in the mind of the Prince began to wan-

The first lucid interval be bad was on the birthday of his wife, the 1st of December-she was born December 1, 1844, and has attained her twenty-seventh year-when he exclaimed, in a natural tone of voice, "This is the Princess' birthday."

On another occasion, just before his relapse, something was said in his hearing about the Queen, and he asked, "Has the Queen arrived from Scotland? Does she know I am sick?"

With the exception of these brief intervals the Prince has been unconscious up to the

It is reported, indeed, on excellent authority, that, with the touching exceptions just men-Lloned, the Prince has been almost insensible since the first day of the present month.

His Children, Mother and Other Relatives in the Sick Room. LONDON, Dec. 11-Noon.

The Prince of Wales' children, his mother, the Queen, and other members of the royal family were repeatedly summoned to the bedside of the patient during yesterday and again to-day.

Unomeial Statement-The Prince Said to be In Extremis.

An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham, one P. M., says :- "It is evident from the distress which prevails here that the last hours of the Prince of Wales are approach-

The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with despatches for London."

by members of the royal family and others in close attendance on the Prince fully confirm the statement of bearer of this despatch and it is evident that all hope has been abandoned."

> What the Despatch Bearer Said. LONDON, Dec. 11-P. M.

A despatch bearer, who left Sandringham at half-past twelve P. M., told outsiders that "he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned," and that "the members of the royal family and others had given up all hopes of his recovery."

Churches of Every Religious Denomination Pray for Him.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1871.

In accordance with the request of His Grece the Archbishop of Canterbury prayers for the recovery of the heir apparent to the throne were introduced in the service in all the Anglican churches yesterday.

In the Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues and Dissenting chapels special prayers for his restoration to health were offered during the Sunday services.

Public Excitement-Manifestations of Universal Sorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 11-P. M.

The feeling of grief for the present condition of the Prince of Wales and uneasiness for the future of the kingdom is profound and widespread.

Business is almost wholly suspended throughout the country. The telegraph lines are blocked with the

multitude of messages which are being sent to and fro concerning the Prince. The greatest anxiety is manifested to obtain

the latest news. The morning and evening papers issue extra editions every hour. The official bulletins from Sandringham.

which are too rarely issued, however to satisfy the public demand, are posted up as soon as received at the Marlborough House, the city residence of the Prince of Wales; the Mansion House, and the Horse Guards, where they are surrounded by great crowds of anxious and silent people.

The London Press to the People. LONDON, Dec. 11, 1871.

The London Times to-day gave nearly all its space to the subject of the Prince's illness and its possible fatal results.

Several columns of that paper are devoted to despatches describing the manner in which the news is received in the provinces.

The Feeling on 'Change. LONDON, Dec. 11-4:30 P. M.

The firmness on the money market-Consols, 921, and United States '67s, 951-is not owing to the favorableness of the news of the Prince of Wales' condition, but to the fact that the Prince's death has been thoroughly dis-

The Quacks to the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 11-1 P. M. Since the last medical bulletin was received from Sandringham the telegraph line communicating with the Prince's residence has been closed to the general public. for the reason that the wire was burdened quacks and officious persons tendering medical advice for the use of the Prince of Wales,

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

The excitement yesterday among all classes in this city over the condition of the Prince of Wales was intense. It was the main topic of conversation everywhere, and the feeling seemed to be almost all one way. It was one of heartfelt sympathy for the royal family of England. To be sure there were here and there to be found men who openly declared that the death of the Prince would be a good thing for the English people, and who even went so far as to rejoice over the fact that he was considered beyond all hope of recovery, but these were few and far between.

The fact is that the precarious condition of the Prince seemed to have the effect, as a general thing, of making many people who had always bitter against everything else related to monarchical institutions in England, strong sympathizers of feeling of sympathy so generally experienced was not so much for the Prince as for the man. "I don't care a bit," said a gentleman who stood among others in front of the HERALD bulletin, awaiting the putting up of the "latest" despatch received the putting up of the "latest" despatch received during the afternoon, the meanwhile discussing the probabilities of the Prince's death and its consequences, "I don't care a bit for him as prince, but I do really pity his poor mother and wife. I hope he will recover; for it he does I believe that his narrow escape from death will make a good man of him. I don't believe all the stories that are so freely circulated by his enemies as to his having been of late years abandoned in his way of life; but I do think that his past life has not been all that his best friends could have desired."

has not been all that his best friends could have desired."

Late in the afternoon a rumor got abroad that the Frince was dead, and everywhere it gained currency there was a feeling of depression and gloom, even of sincere sorrow. Nine out of every ten men spoken to on the subject spoke feelingly about the matter. At the British Consulate all was despondency, and persons who called there on business could not but have noticed how deeply the gentlemen connected with the Consulate feit on the subject.

"We are in constant receipt of despatches from London," said one of the gentlemen to a Herald reporter, "but we get nothing more definite than appears in the newspapers. We all hope that His Royal Highness may yet recover, but we, in common with everybody else, have to hope against hope. There is no doubt but that his death will be sorely deplored in all England."

Strange as it may seem, the anxiety of the general public to learn the latest particulars of the condition of the royal sufferer was, all over the city, fully as great as though his death would have a material effect on the Union at large; as though, indeed, the American people would have as good reason to mourn as the most devoted of the English royalists themselves.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN AMERICA.

In the spring of 1860, when it became known that the Prince of Wales contemplated an extended tour through the United States, the Mayor of New York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Coun-cil, sent an invitation to the Prince to visit the metropoils of America and received the following reply through Mr. Dallas, the British Minister at

Washington:—
The undersigned, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge a communication addressed to him by Mr. Dalias, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, containing a resolution expressive of the wish of the municipality of New York and of its important and wealthy community

to receive a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness' presence in the colonial possessions of Her Majesty. The undersigned, having laid these documents before Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, is commanded by them to express to Mr. Dalias the high sense which they entertain of the importance of strengthening by every means the relations of friendship and regard which bind this country to the United States of America. When, therefore, the public duties for the performance of which the Prince understakes the voyage across the Atlantic to her Majesty's North American colonies shall be concluded both the consideration above referred to and the natural desire on the part of the Prince to visit some of the institutions and some of the most prominent objects of interest in the United States will prompt his Royal Highness on his return from the Uper Province of Canada to direct his route through a portion of that great country; and that route will include a visit to the importanticity of New York. The time allowed for this journey will, however, under all croumstances, be necessarily very limited, and it will consequently be out of the power of His Royal Highness to make a prolonged stay. His Royal Highness will, on leaving the British soit, lay aside all royal state and exchange his title, as he has done on former journeys to foreign countries, for that of Lord Renfrew. While thus dispensing with any ceremony which he begoes to visit, he trusts to be enabled as a private gentleman to employ the small amount of time at his disposal in the study of the most interesting objects in the United States and of the ordinary life of the American people.

jects in the United States and of the ordinary life of the American people.

The undersigned is directed to request that Mr. Dallas will communicate to His Excellency Fernando Wood the expression of the satisfaction felt by the Prince of Wales upon receiving the resolution of the municipality of New York, and of his hope that toward the latter end of September he may be enabled to pay a visit to the city they represent, and to the mercantile community who have given him so welcome a testimony of their friendly regard.

The undersigned requests Mr. Dallas to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

G. M. DALLAS, Esq., Foreign Office, June 21, 1860 PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO THE QUEEN. The following correspondence likewise passed be tween President Buchanan and Queen Victoria rel-

ative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:ative to the visit of the Pringe of Wales:—

LETTER PROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.
I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit Your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a condital welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fall to prove gratifying to Your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sanse of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise datriot and constitutional sovereign. Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1860.

Washington, June 4, 1860.

THE QUEN'S REPLY.

BULKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

MY GOOD FRIEND—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able at the same time to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation. The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions and travel under the name of Lord Kenfrew, as he has done when travelling on the Continent of Europe. The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you. I remain, ever your good friend,

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE IN AMERICA. ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE IN AMERICA.

In the evening of July 28, 1860, the British war steamers Hero and Arladne, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle on board the for mer, anchored off St. Jonns, N. F. The following the joyful shouts of immense crowds and a fine display of bunting. The receptions given in honor of the Prince were conducted in the display of bunting. The receptions given in honor of the Prince were conducted in the most extensive style of Canadian hospitality. For several days after the arrival of the fleet the excitement of the people of the North American colonies was at a fever heat. There came a perfect deluge of congratulatory addresses from coporations, societies, cities and towns. The Prince was then inhereen years of age, and won at once the hearts of all who approached him by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing. A dinner party at the government house of St. Johns, a ball and fireworks, opened the almost uninterrupted round of festivities that followed in almost every town or city in Canada where the Prince halted during his tour.

that followed in almost every town or city in Canada where the Prince halted during his tour.

AT HALIFAX.

On July 30 the Prince arrived at Halifax, N. S., and was greeted with a royal salute of guns and a mighty chorus of volces from the masses of the people lining the water side. On landing he was received by Lord Muigrave. A Herald Correspondent, then present, described the appearance of the Prince of Wales as follows:—"He shook hands with all those who were presented to film with ease and cordisalty, while a pleasant smile lighted up his happy-looking countenance. I stood near him and had a full view of him. He is prepossessing in appearance, and elicited general admiration, in height he is live feet seven and slight built. He has a small but well formed face, and his eyes, which have a metry twinkie, are large and looks very heating. His hair is dark brown, and so cut as to show the lobes of his ears. He wore a black cocked hat with a tuft of white plumes, a red coal with a bute sash across; the preast, and a white leather but around the waisi, black pants with red stripes, patent leather boots, white gloves and a regimental sword." promess, and a white leather best around the waist, black pants with red stripes, patent leather boots, white gloves and a regimental sword."

IN QUEEEC.

The Prince and suite left Halifax on August 2.

After passing through several places of interest he The Prince and suite left Halifax on August 2. After passing through several places of interest he made his entry in Quebec on August 22. In the evening of that day the city was brilliantly illuminated, and a ball was given by the city at which the Prince was present. A few days after the royal party visited Montreal, where the Prince met with a very enthusiastic reception. On August 27 the city gave a ball in his honor at which six thousand persons were present. Here some dissatisfaction was expressed at the Prince's treatment of his partners, about which the Herald correspondence of that period has the following:—"Having used his partners for the purposes of the dance he turns his back and leaves them to find their parents or guardians as best they can." On the following evening the firemen of Montreal honored the Prince with a torchight procession.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE PRINCE.
OR September 1, 1800, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new Parliament buildings in Ottawa. Disturbances were created by the Orangemen in Kingston, C. W., on September 4, in consequence of the retusal of the Prince to Jand in that city unless an arch erected by the Orangemen for purposes of party demonstration was taken down.

The malcontents even talked of burning him in

that city unless an arch erected by the Orangemen for purposes of party demonstration was taken down.

The malcontents even talked of burning him in effigy. The Orangemen gathered in crowds, and presented an imposing appearance with their fiags and banners. The difficulty was the revival of the old dissensions between the Orangemen and the Catholics. The former attempted to participate in the reception of the Prince as a separate and distinct organization, and to erect arches bearing emblems of their order along the route of the procession—emblems of an offensive character to the Catholics. The Prince refused to land in Believille, C. W., on account of similar Orange demonstrations. He visited Toronto on August 7. The Orangemen were parading the streets all day, but when the Prince arrived they bassed beneath their arches, doffed their robes and reappeared as private citizens. The whole city was lliuminated up to a late hour that evening. The affability of the Prince soon overcame the Orange Jeeling against him. At Toronto he laid the corner stone of a statue to Queen Victoria. A few days after he visited Niagara Falls.

The PRINCE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.
The first city in the United States visited by the Prince was Deiroit. He now assumed the name of Baron Renfrew, according to previous arrangement, and was welcomed as such by Mayor Bull, of Detroit. On September 28 he visited St. Louis, where he was cheered by vast crowds. On the loilowing day business was generally suspended in that city and the banks closed in honor of the Prince of Wales repeatedly expressed his gratification with the manner in which he had been treated by the American people.

On October 3 the royal party arrived in Washington. Thousand of persons greeted the Prince at the railroad depot with hearty cheers. General Cass, the then Secretary of State, accompanied by James Buchanan and James Buchanan Henry, the nephew of the President, received the Prince at the repliced by the Mince and persons greeted the Prince at the railroad depot

the royal party were introduced to the President by Secretary Cass, and then by the President by Secretary Cass, and then by the President to Miss Lane. Five of the suite, including the Duke of Newcastle and Earl St. Germain, remained there. The rest were the guests of Lord Lyons. At six O'clock that day a grand dimier was given by President Buchanan, at which the members of the Cabinet and their tadies, Lord Lyons and others were present. The Prince sat on the right of Miss Lane and opposite the President, at whose right sat the Duke of Newcastle. On the following day the Prince of Wales visited the United States Capitol. He examined first the Library and then the Senate Chamber. The Prince criticised the interior generally as amined first the Library and then the Senate Cham-ber. The Prince criticised the interior generally as being very splendid but too gaudy. The President gave a public reception to the Prince on the same day. A great crowd collected outside the White House. The reception was held in the East Room. The persons introduced entered the left hand door and left by the large folding doors at the right. The room was, however, so crowded that it was impos-sible to form a regular line of procession, and many and left by the large folding doors at the right, room was, however, so crowded that it was in sible to form a regular line of procession, and it who gained admittance could not be present. The royal party were taken to the different lice buildings. In the Patent Office the of clothes worn by General Washington the presses used by Franklin were examined by the Prince with much interest. Duthe afternoon he played several goften nins with Miss Lane, and laughed heart

the sport. The next day the royal party, with President Buchanan and Lord Lyons, visited Mount Vernon. Upon landing the Prince inspected the entire grounds and gardens most attentively and seemed very much impressed. Entering the house, the Prince stood reverently uncovered in the room where Washington died. The party then proceeded to the tomb of Washington. The scene is described as follows by the HERALD Washington correspondence of that period:—"The marine band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a neighboring thicket, began playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party, with uncovered heads, ranged themselves in front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand in its association, and looked in through the iron-grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Father of his Country. Then restring a few paces the Prince, the President and the royal party, grouped in front, silently contemplated the tomb of Washington. The occasion will become historical. A sad cloud softehed the sunlight, the sweet, solemn strains of the esaultini dirag doated around, bringing unconscious tears to eyes unused to weep. Without royal state royalty contemplated the last abode of one who, though once pronounced a rebel and a traitor by the very ancestors of the Prince, now ranks above all kings—the Father of a Country second to none. Around were the representatives of that aristocracy which once proclaimed every republican a traitor, now doing homage to the great representative republican. Next to the Prince now ranks above all kings—the Father of a Country second to none. Around were the representatives of that aristocracy which once proclaimed every republican a traitor, now doing homage to the great representative republican. Next to the Prince now ranks above all the father of a Country second to none. Around were the representative of the second process of the father of the country has been trained from the tomb. This ceremony being over, the party again stood for a few momen

fire party."

From Washington the royal party went to Richmond and then to Baltimore. In both cities the Prince met with the heartiest reception. In Philadelphia the royal party was likewise field, though in a less demonstrative manner than in Wash-

In a less demonstrative manner than in Washington.

The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite, arrived in New York on board the cutter Harriet Lane on October 12. The city and harnor wore a holiday aspect. Fings hung across the streets, while the display of bunting from the steamers and ferry-boats showed a general desire to do honor to the princely stranger. When the Harriet Lane arrived in dock General Scott advanced to the gangway, and, extending his hand in a graceful and lignified manner, on benalf of the Committee of Reception, welcomed the Prince to the metropolis. The latter responded in a quiet, sminns way, and was then greeted in turn by Hon. Hamilton Fish and the other gentlemen of the Reception Committee.

and the other gentehrer of the Battery the mittee.

When the Harriet Lane reached the Battery the scene was magnificent. A huge sea of humanity covered everything that could afford a foothold. The military were drawn up in long lines, and presented arms as the royal party landed. Then followed in rapid succession balls, torchight processions and many festivities, surpassing in splendor even those in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE. A Conflict Between the Acting Governor and Both Houses-Mr. Conley Striking the Fing

from the Turret of the Capitol-A Resolution Passed Over His Head. ATLANTA, Dec. 11, 1871.

Another conflict has arisen between Acting Governor Conley and the State Legislature—the consti tutional limitation of the session to forty days is the cause. On Sunday night the time expired, but

as the constitution gives the Legislature the power to extend the session by a two-thirds vote, a resolution was passed by both houses extending it to saturday evening next.

Until last Saturday it was not supposed that there would be any trouble in the matter, but in the evening of that day Mr. Conley announced that the resolution required his approval before it could become valid, and that he would not reorganize the Legislature after that day. This morning he had the United States flag removed from the turret of the Capitol, and issued an order to the State Treasurer prohibiting that official from paying any money to the members. To-day both houses adopted resolutions affirming their right to extend the session without the approbation of the government, the Governor and the constitution in particular, excepting, by a resolution relative to adjournment, from his approval or disapproval. This alternoon the democratic members held a caucus and resolved to maintain their position, the legality of their action being endorsed by some of the most distinguished lawyers in the State. to extend the sersion by a two-thirds vote, a retion was passed by both houses extending

engeavoring to stoy at the regretation and immented on plefé with much severity, and is regarded as part of a prearranged plan of the radicals to retain their power in the State, in spite of an overwhelming majority of the people.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE. Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1871.

The National Board of Trade closed its session in this city to-day. Resolutions were considered and passed on the reduction of duty on Canadian lumber; the formulatingin law the Treaty of Washington; the reduction of taxation, giving a surplus of \$50,000,000 only per annum for payment of the national debt: on national currency by contraction, at the rate of three per cent on all paper currency and on the tariff, the latter recommending that in any revisions thereof stability should be an essential consideration. A resolution was also unanimously adopted asking that a committee be appointed to meet the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa on the 17th of January next.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in the hall of St. Patrick's Temperance and Benevolent Society No. 1, in the third story of the building No. 30 Water street, Newburg. This building and the adjoining one, No. 32, and the property of a number of the occupants was injured by fire and by the water. The following are the losses:-Charles Halstead, owner of No. 30, \$500; St. Patrick's Society, furniture, &c., \$200; Robert Brown, saloon, \$150; Brown & Wood, tailors, No. 32, \$400; John Mullen, furniture, \$150; C. F. O. Reeve, owner of No. 32, \$200. The losses are fully covered by the insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown; supposed to have caught from a defective fire.

THE POISON PIEND.

Investigation into the cause of the death of Esop Kinner, an old and respected citizen, is in progress at Syracuse, in this State. He died on the November, suddenly, under suspicious circumstances. The body was disinterred on Saturday, and poison was found in the stomach. The Coroner's inquest is in session.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

J. G. Peabody, republican, is probably elected Mayor of Lowell, Mass. Brackett Have, an employe of the Eastern Railroad, was Mr. A. P. Grant, of Oswego, N. Y., was killed yesterday morning by falling down stairs and breaking his neck. The third trial of John McGehan, charged with the murder of Myers, at Hamilton, Ohio, was commenced yesterday at Dayton.

The Chicago Board of Trade occupied their new rooms and the removal of the Chicago Post Office to Wabash Avenue Methodist church was completed yesterday. In Dunstable, Mass., resterday, ground was broken for the Nashua and Acton Railroad, in the presence of the officials of the rowd anp amid general rejoicing. George W. Palmer, a well known electrical instrument maker, was also killed yesterday morning, by falling down stairs at his residence in Church street, Boston.

The stockholders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to-day voted to pay in \$500,000, to make good any deficiency in the reinsurance fund on the lat of January. George B. Foote, a noted Dutchess county stock breeder died to day. He was the owner of the trouting horse Mambrino and Champion, and was well known throughou this State.

A joint committee of Cincinnati city officials to ob-farther appropriations for the Louisville Canal met yes day, a committee was appointed to ascertain how in H. Ohman, formerly a cierk in the office of the Anchor steamship line at New York, was arrested in Chicago yester-day, on a charge of embezziement, and left for New York in charge of a police officer.

An exciting municipal election in Worcester, Mass., resterday, resulted in the election of George F. Verry, the Chirens' candidate, by a vote of 8,541 to 1,422 for George Crompton, the regular republican candidate. ion, the regular republican candidate.

The owners of Nova Scotia coal mines are much pleased at Secretary Boutwell's recommendation to, reduce the duty neond to fifty cents per too. They have hopes that Congress will go Turther and make coal free. William Gaston was re-elected Mayor of Boston yesterday by 2,700 majority. The vote stood, for Gaston, democratic and citizen's candidate, 9,290; for New on Talbot, republican, 5,157. Party lines were generally ignored.

6,187. Party lines were generally ignowed.

Abraham Spencer, a market man, of Hartford, Conn., fifty-nine years old, was killed by Use cars while walking on the track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, near the depet, yesterday afternoon.

Governor Hoffman has granted a respite to John Stephen Gemable, sentenced to be barged in Burialo December 15, until January 17 next, on appaication of the Judge and District Attorney, in order to allow the prisoner time to have the case reviewed on a writ of terror. He has also granted a respite to James E. Keily, sentenced to be hanged at the same time and place, until the loth of January.

ENGLAND.

The Telegraphers' Strike Causes Public Embarrassment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1871. The strike of the telegraphers continues, greatly

Serious delays are expected in both public and private service.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty five bale of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

GERMANY.

The Peace Treaty with France Reaffirmed and Explained.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11, 1871. The Pleninotentiaries of France and Germany signed an additional peace convention to-day.

SWITZERLAND.

Civil Marriages Legalized by the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERNE, Dec. 11, 1871.

The Federal Assembly has passed a bill legalizing civil marriages.

The present action of the parliamentary representatives of Switzerland will terminate a very prolonged popular agitation in the republic, and thus bring a dangerously disquieting subject for citizen

In the summer of the year 1868 thirty-five mem bers of the Constituent Assembly of Zurich adopted and published the following resolutions:-

and published the following resolutions:—

First—That civil marriage is obligatory.

Second—That for the parish registers civil registration shall be substituted, to be conducted by secular employes.

Third—That it is at the option of the Communes to confide the administration of all their property to the communal councils.

Fourth—That the Commune can establish a special authority for the management of the property of the Church.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Elections and Republican Victory in the Municipalities.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Dec. 11, 1871.

throughout Spain, and it is already known that the republicans have triumphantly elected their candidates in twenty-three of the forty-eight capitals of provinces and in forty-three smaller towns.

THE CHOLERA.

Fatal Ravages in Lucknow, India.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1871. A despatch from Bombay states that the cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twen'y-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer has continue apparently southwestward. The lowest has moved southeast into New Southwesterly winds, with cloudy threatening weather, prevail from Pennsylvania north and eastward; clear weather, with light winds, on the Upper Lakes, and westward to the Rocky Mountain stations, as well as in the Ohlo Valley and Southern States. Clear weather has prevalled in California stations, and fog on the Oregon

Probabilities. The barometer will probably rise on Tuesday in the Middle and Bastern States with winds, veering to northwest and cloudy weather; partially cloudy and Gulf coasts. Dangerous winds are not antici-

The Weather in this City Yesterday. the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:

1870, 1871.

3 A. M. 36 82 3 P. M. 40 42 48 6 A. M. 34 31 6 P. M. 42 48 9 A. M. 35 35 9 P. M. 43 35 12 M. 40 41 12 P. M. 43 35 12 M. 40 41 12 P. M. 34 37 Average temperature yesterday. 37 44 44 37 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11, 1871. Alanson C. Bedwell, late County Clerk of Sacramento, and formerly from Albion, Mich., shot himself through the heart while insane from pecuniary

Vesterday the Pacific Insurance Company trans. ferred all its risks to the Liverpool, London and Hobe Insurance Company, and will go into liquida-

tion.

There is great excitement at Leath, Washington Territory, over the location of the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Capt. Maxwell's party have completed the survey of Phoqualamic Pass and its eastern approach, and have commenced running a line from Lake Chimman eastward to the Pass of Cœur de Lion, which will complete the survey across the continent,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Paul Shirley has been detached as Chief-of-Staff of the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting The following nominations in the navy were sent

to the Senate:-Christopher R. P. Rodgers, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Daniel ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Faltz, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Master Edward Woodman, to be Lieu-The following Lieutenant Commanders to be

Commanders:-W. N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, J. N. Quackenbush and T. H. Eastman. Commanders to be Captains:-H. C. Blake, C. H. Wells, S. P. Quackenbush and Earl English. Captains to be Commodores:—M. B. Wooisey, Alexander Murray and Edward Donaldson. Commodores to be Rear Admirals:—Chas. Steed-man and James Aiden.

PRESIDENT GRANT WILL STAND BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11-Midnight. it is rumored to-night that Governor Conley has een advised from Washington that President Grant will support him against the Legislature, ithough the question is purely one of construction of the State constitution and has nothing whatever to do with federal affairs. Both houses are still in session at this writing, and will meet as usual to-

FIRE IN DUANE STREET. A fire was discovered last evening about a quarter-

past six o'clock at 100 Duane street. It subsequently extended to the adjoining building and did

considerable damage.
Stone & Co., on the second floor, lost \$2,000.
A brush factory on the first floor suffered to the

amount \$600.

The shirtmakers on the third floor suffered to the extent of \$2,000.

The firm of Straus & Co. lost \$1,000.

The damage done to the building amounted to \$2,000.

Stone & Co. were insured for \$5,000.

NEW YORK CITY.

A drowned man was sent to the Morgue yesterday about fitty years of age. He had a black overco brown pants, small side whiskers and a baid he

This evening, at eight o'clock, the opening exer cises of the Thompson Free Medical College of New York for Women will be held at the college building. 225 East Fifty-third street.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest at No. 432 East Fifteenth street, on the body of James Petit, a child two years of age, whose death was the result of burns received on the 5th instant, by falling on a hot stove.

For some time past the dumping of earth on the streets by uptown contractors has been a positive nulsance, and Justice Bixby, for one, has made us his mind to put a stop to it.

An Englishman named Edward Ives fell through he hatchway at 43 Centre street, yesterday, and received severe injuries about the head. The sur-geon who attended him has dispaired of his re-covery. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Mary Leonard, an employé, lately residing with Mrs. Ann Simpson, of 218 West Fiftleth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with robbing her mistress of a pocketbook, containing \$21. She was held to answer.

the corner of Fulton and South streets, between Hugh Minick and William Potter, both colored mea.
Minick struck Potter on the head with the pitches
on the counter, inflicting a severe wound. Minick
was locked up and the wounded man was sent to
the Park Hospital.

On Saturday evening last Mr. William M. Hall, Boston merchant, accidentally fell into the dock at pier 36 East River and was drowned before asat pier 36 East River and was drowned before assistance could reach him. F. M. Tally, who
was near at the time, heard a splash in the
water, and running up, saw only that which was
recovered, the body having sunk. Yesterday afternoon the remains were recovered by grappling
and sent to the Morgue. Coroner Keenan will hold
an inquest. The relatives of Mr. Hall in Bostog
have been notified. He had a gold watch and
about eighty dollars in his possession.

Personal Intelligence.

Commodore Mullaney, of the United States Navy. s at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Chas. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, is sto ning at the Algemarie Hotel.

Judge E. F. Dunn, of Washington, is sojourning at the Hoffman House, Commodore Case, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Coleman House. Judge Patterson, of Washington, is among the

Bishop Williams, of Boston, is domiciled at the Lieutenant Commander H. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Sturtevan

late arrivals at the Sturtevant House.

General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, vesterday Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, is among the atest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-United States Senator Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, arrived from Washington last night and took apartments at the Astor House. His visit to the nations capital has been in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, whose counsel he is. THE BALL PLAYERS.

The National Association of Base Ball Players was

held last evening, J. J. Connolly in the chair

Eighteen clubs were represented. Among the

officers elected for the ensuing year are:—President; J. J. Connolly, New York: Vice Presidents, Edward Tye, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Dillon, New Rochelle; Jona Platt, New York, and J. J. Courtney, New Jersey; Recording Secretary, W. H. Clegg, New York; Corresponding Secretary, C. D. Cunningham, Morrisania, N. Y.

VIEWS OF THE PAST. DECEMBER 12.

1870—Phalzbourg, France, surrendered to the Germans, after a siege of four months.

1862—General Burnside's army, having crossed the Rappahannock, commenced the battle of Fredericksburg by bombarding the town.

1683—James II. left London for France.

1653—Oliver Cromwell dissolved the Barebones Parliament.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Hoisatta will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office.

t eleven o'clock A. I THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

JOHNSTON.
The members of the Doric Lodge, F. and A. M. and the rointives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 378 Cherry street, on Wednesday, December 18, a One o'clock.

For Other Deaths See Ninth Page. A .- Espenscheld's New Annual - A Brillians

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAVES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray stre Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Aven corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen, every day night; ladies, day and evening; best ventilation; emperature; no gratuities; advantages unequalled

A .-- "Consumption Arrested and Perman neatly benefited by using cod liver oft." HAZARD & GAI WELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best Ask for Novello's Operas, \$1; Oratorio

A.—Watt's Nervous Antidote.—One Bettle ntirely cured me of Neuralgia of 10 years' standing. P. DEERY, 235 East Seventy-fourth street. A .- American Shelving Company.

SHELVING FOR LIBRARIES,
SHELVING FOR STORES,
SHELVING FOR BAKKS,
SHELVING FOR OFFICES,
SHELVING FOR OFFICES,
SHELVING FOR ALL PLACES
AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Shelving that can be instantly put up without injury to
walls, which can be immediately adjusted to any height or
width; can be removed and put up elsewhere.
Come and see the shelving with.
MORSE'S ADJUSTABLE BRACKETS,
at the office of the company, 31 New Church street, corner of
Cortiandt street.

A.—The Holidays are Approaching Rapid-iv, and the more distingue among the American gentiemen, especially those or our great Gotham-whose name is Legion—are placing and preparing to place themselves under suitably festive specimens of head adorments. Of course they repair in crowds to KNOX's establishment, at 21 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, for the offered Hals of Knox are "liptop" and stylish beyond previous examples. The winter Hals, Caps, &c., of the great hatter are "bound" to create a furor during the forthcoming season.

Crutches! Crutches! Trusses! Trusses!bouse in the city.

Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald office. Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the

Diamond Rings at Wholesale Prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourtee Diamonds Bought and Sold. Geo. C. Allen,

Distin's Celebrated Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY'S cheap Music for all instruments. New catalog

BOOSEY & CO., 810 Broadway Fine Gold Jewelry, Reduced Prices GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st. Hall's Vegetable Sciling Halr Renewer for

Missisquel.—The Waters of this Spring have ured thousands afflicted with diseases of the kidneys. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues free on application.
Warercound Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourse street, New York. Udolpho Wolfe's Ncheidam Aromatio Schinal' Aromatio Schinal' Among the complaints for which the Schinal' B has been declared a specific by the emisent physicians who have corresponded with the proorietor are physicians who have corresponded with the proorietor are dropps, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued alekness and old age, epilepsy, sentena, gravel, colic, affections of the kidness, and all chort diseases. For these are those of the kidness, and all chort diseases. For these many other disorders its thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Valuable and Reliable.—"Brown's Bronchial TROCHES" are invaluable to those exposed to sudday changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, &c.

Watt's Rervous Antidore is Concentrated electricity. It cures by electriving and strengthenine the online noryous argicin. Test it.

The despatch adds that "expressions dropped

LONDON, Dec. 11-3 P. M.